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ABSTRACT

This document contains the report and recommendations of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University. The panel feels that such a university would be highly beneficial to all nations. The first function of an International University would be to concern itself with problems such as those of coexistence between differing cultures, tongues, and social systems, of peaceful relations between countries and the preservation of peace and security, of economic and social change and development, of environment and proper use of resources, and of the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development. Another important function of the university would be to assure the contact of scientists from countries at different stages of development, to permit all concerned to study the existing problems of certain disciplines and to generally enrich their knowledge. Other points, such as the organization and financing of the university, are included in the report. (HS)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Eighty-ninth Session

89 EX/10
PARIS, 26 May 1972
Translated from the French

Item 4.2.1 of the Provisional Agenda

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PANEL OF EXPERTS AND THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S PROPOSALS IN THIS CONNEXION

SUMMARY

This document is submitted in application of decision 4.1.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 88th session, by which the Board, inter alia, invited the Director-General to make proposals for the further development of the project to establish an International University. It includes an analysis of relevant events that have taken place since the 88th session of the Executive Board and also contains the Director-General's forecasts and proposals with regard to the Organization's future activity in relation to this project.

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1. In paragraph 9 of decision 4.1.3 concerning the project to establish an International University adopted at its 88th session, the Executive Board invited "the Director-General, in the light of discussion at the 26th session of the General Assembly and of any decision then taken, to make proposals for further development of the project to the 89th session of the Executive Board". Before the proposals thus requested are formulated, a brief summary of the principal relevant events that have taken place since the last session of the Board seems called for, as well as some observations concerning the report of the third session of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University.

Events since the 88th session of the Executive Board

2. The Report and Comments of the Director-General on the results of the feasibility study concerning the International University (document 88 EX/6) were brought to the attention of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, which held its second session in New York from 3 to 5 November 1971. The Panel of Experts also had before it the study prepared by the Secretariat (document ED/WS/257). In the report adopted at the close of this session, the Panel of Experts expressed overall agreement with the conclusions of the Director-General and outlined a plan for the International University very similar to the plan put forward in the Unesco study.

3. A report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included, inter alia, the report of the Panel of Experts, the above-mentioned Report of the Director-General and the decision of the Executive Board (88 EX/decision 4.1.3), was submitted to the Economic and Social Council upon the resumption of its fifty-first session in November 1971. The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1653(LI) transmitting the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, drawing the General Assembly's attention "to the fact that the Council did not have an opportunity to discuss the report of the Secretary-General submitted to it", and accordingly recommending that the General Assembly "defer consideration of this item to its twenty-seventh session".

4. At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly of the United Nations considered the Secretary-General's report which endorsed the conclusions of the report of the Panel of Experts on this matter. Included with the Secretary-General's report were the report of the Director-General of Unesco (88 EX/6), decision 4.1.3 taken by the Executive Board at its 88th session, some recommendations of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), as well as the report of the Panel of Experts which has already been mentioned. These together constituted a document which bore the reference A/8510. As an addendum to this document, a note from the Chairman of the Executive Board concerning the discussion held by the Board during its 88th session on the project to establish an International University, was also submitted to the General Assembly. On the report of its Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2822 (XXVI) (see Annex 1). Having noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, by this resolution, requested him to continue his studies in consultation with Unesco and authorized him to call on the assistance of the already established Panel of Experts, while recommending that the membership of this Panel should be increased so as to enable the Director-General of Unesco to nominate five additional experts, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and interested agencies and programmes. The resolution also contains several references to the rôle which Unesco should

play in this matter: the Executive Board is invited to submit to the fifty-third session of the Economic and Social Council such observations and recommendations as it may consider appropriate, and the General Conference of Unesco at its seventeenth session is invited to submit its comments and observations to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

5. Upon receiving resolution 2822 (XXVI) of the General Assembly, the Director-General nominated the five additional experts to be members of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, after consultation with the Secretary-General and the heads of the Secretariats of interested agencies and programmes. The experts so nominated were:

Professor Gy. Eorsi (Hungary)
Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Professor of Civil Law at the University of Budapest
(found himself unable, shortly before the panel's third session, to take part in its work)

Professor R. Gaudry (Canada)
Professor of Chemistry
Rector of the University of Montreal

Professor Abdul Razzak Kaddoura (Syrian Arab Republic)
Professor of Physics
Member of the International Commission on the Development of Education

Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Upper Volta)
Professor of History
Secretary-General of the African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education

Mr. P. Lopez (Philippines)
President of the University of the Philippines

6. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General, the two Secretariats, acting in concert, proceeded to prepare for the third session of the Panel of Experts and also to draw up background documents which would enable the Panel to study certain problems that had either been held over or needed more detailed examination.

7. In order that it might give them its special attention, the Secretariats of Unesco and the United Nations informed the Panel of Experts of the problems set forth in paragraph 6 of decision 4.1.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 88th session. Paragraph (e) of this paragraph called for "further consultation with the academic community and with youth in particular", and the Director-General was of the opinion that the best way of carrying out these consultations within a reasonable length of time was to send a selection of documents(1) to all the universities which were members of the International Association of Universities (about 600), to 300 research institutions or national academies, to the

(1) The documents sent were the following:
(a) Report of the Director-General of Unesco on the results of the feasibility study concerning the International University;
(b) Decision 4.1.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 88th session;
(c) Report of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University (2nd session, 3-5 November 1971);
(d) resolution 2822 (XXVI) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 16 December 1971.

most important non-governmental youth organizations and to the National Commissions, asking them to submit their comments by 1 July 1972. These documents were dispatched in March 1972. The bodies in question will thus have at least three months in which to formulate their observations and the Secretariat will be able to take these into account in the report to be submitted to the General Conference at its seventeenth session.

Third session of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University

8. The Panel, enlarged as indicated in paragraph 5 above, met at Unesco House from 5 to 8 April 1972. It had before it a series of non-official background documents drawn up by the Secretariats of Unesco and the United Nations on the following problems:

Legal aspects of the organization and structure of a United Nations University

Guarantee of academic freedom in the International University

Research and reflection: possible rôles and functions of the United Nations University as compared with those of Unesco

Composition and functions of the governing organs of the United Nations University

Financing of the United Nations University

The Panel of Experts was also able to consider a report from the Executive Director of UNITAR and the observations of several non-governmental youth organizations.

9. The Director-General delivered an address at the opening meeting (Annex II). The Secretary-General of the United Nations also addressed the Panel of Experts at the closing meeting (Annex III). At the end of the Panel's session, the members present unanimously adopted a report for consideration by the deliberative organs of the United Nations and Unesco (Annex IV).

10. The Director-General approves overall of the conclusions contained in this report, which covers, and does much to clarify, the majority of the problems set forth in paragraph 6 of decision 4.1.3 of the Executive Board.

11. The report takes full account of the Board's statement in paragraph 7 of this decision that "Unesco has primary competence and responsibility in the development of this project". Indeed, both in those passages concerning the structure of the future governing organs of the University (paragraph 11) and when discussing the membership of the Founding Committee and the approval of the University Charter (paragraph 27) - assuming the General Assembly declares itself to be in favour of the University's establishment - the report foresees that the Director-General of Unesco, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, will have a special rôle to play. If these provisions were to be approved by the General Assembly, they would enable Unesco to assume a major share of the responsibility in the establishment of the University and to play a vital part in determining its future.

12. It should be noted that in setting out the University's functions (paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report) and when outlining its organization (paragraphs 7 to 14), the Panel of Experts suggests a model practically identical to the one described in documents 88 EX/6 and ED/WS/257. There is a difference between the two conceptions, however, which needs to be emphasized: in addition to pluridisciplinary units engaged in the study of major world problems, the University would also include, as its second feature (paragraph 4(b) of the report), certain units specializing in a given discipline and making it possible for specialists from different regions to meet and jointly enrich their knowledge. Since a large number of developing countries seem to show an interest in centres of this kind, which could enable their young academic and research workers to overcome the risk of professional isolation, the Director-General is of the opinion that while the University should concern itself primarily with problems calling for a pluridisciplinary approach, it might well at a certain stage of its development and if circumstances were right, attempt to set up units of this sort.

Forecasts and proposals for the further development of the project

13. In conformity with resolution 2822 (XXVI) of the General Assembly, the Director-General will submit to the fifty-third session of the Economic and Social Council such observations and recommendations as the Executive Board may consider it appropriate to make during its present session.

14. In accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, the General Conference, at its seventeenth session, will in its turn be asked to express an opinion regarding the project to establish an International University. The Director-General will therefore submit a report to it on the latest position in the matter which will take account, inter alia, of the results of the consultation mentioned in paragraph 7 of this document. In this report, he will also make such proposals as he considers appropriate in the light of the discussions and eventual decision of the Executive Board.

15. The Director-General is of the opinion that the studies already carried out in 1971 by Unesco, the reports of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, in particular the report of its third session, and the various resolutions of the deliberative organs of the United Nations and Unesco, not to mention the documentation assembled by the Secretariats of Unesco and the United Nations, ought to provide a sufficient basis to enable the General Conference and the General Assembly of the United Nations to reach a decision before the end of the year as to whether the establishment of an International University is both desirable and opportune. As to the various questions held over or insufficiently investigated, there are such that the best course of action, should the two deliberative organs come to an affirmative decision, would be to deal with them progressively as the new institution is established.

16. Should the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session adopt a resolution declaring that the establishment of an International University is both desirable and opportune, it will be able, as the Director-General has already indicated in paragraph 63 of document 88 EX/6, to count on the active co-operation of Unesco in assisting to establish the International University and, subsequently, in participating in its administration. Endorsing the Executive Board's opinion that "Unesco has primary competence and responsibility in the development of this project" (88 EX/Decision 4.1.3, paragraph 7) the Director-General intends in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the United

Nations and in consultation with the heads of the Secretariats of the various agencies and programmes concerned, to discharge to the full the Organization's responsibility in this regard.

17. After considering the present report, the Executive Board may wish to adopt a decision on this matter which might be worded as follows:

"The Executive Board,

1. Having taken note of the Director-General's report (89 EX/10) concerning the project to establish an International University,

2. Reaffirms its approval expressed in paragraph 5 of decision 4.1.3 adopted at its 88th session, of the proposal to establish an International University under the auspices of the United Nations;

3. Approves the forecasts and proposals of the Director-General for the further development of the project."

ANNEX I

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (8596)]

2822 (XXVI). Question of the establishment of an International University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2691 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1653 (LI) of 23 November 1971,

Emphasizing the importance of adequate consideration by appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system of all factors relating to the question of the establishment of an International University,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, containing the report and comments of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the results of the feasibility study concerning the International University, the decision adopted by the Executive Board of that organization on 18 October 1971, the recommendations of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the report of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his studies, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other interested bodies, taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, and to submit any additional information to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to call on the assistance of the Panel of Experts on the establishment of an International University, set up in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2691 (XXV), the membership of which should be increased to not more than twenty to allow for the nomination of five additional experts by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Secretary-General and interested agencies and programmes;

4. Invites the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session such further observations and recommendations on the subject as it may consider appropriate;

5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to give detailed consideration, in conformity with its resolution 1653 (LI), to reports and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, the further report of

the Secretary-General and the views of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report, together with any recommendations it may make on the question of the establishment of an International University.

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to take into account also the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

7. Invites the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its seventeenth session to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session such comments and observations on the subject as it may consider appropriate;

8. Decides to consider the matter fully at its twenty-seventh session.

2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

ANNEX II

Address by
Mr. René Maheu
Director-General
of the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organization
(Unesco)

At the opening of the
third meeting of the United Nations Panel of Experts
on the establishment of an International University

Paris, 5 April 1972

Mr. Chairman,
Gentlemen,

It is a very great pleasure for me to welcome to Unesco House the members of the United Nations Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University.

I am also happy to welcome Chief Adebo, Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Mr. Martin Hill, the Consultant to the Secretary-General, and the representatives of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

As you know, it was in December 1970 that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, adopted resolution 2691, authorizing the Secretary-General to set up in due course a panel of experts on the establishment of an International University, for the purpose of assisting him in his further consultations and studies on this question.

Under the same resolution, Unesco was invited "to undertake in co-operation with the United Nations organizations concerned and the university community throughout the world, studies of the educational, financial and organizational aspects of an International University".

Thus the two institutions, the United Nations and Unesco, have conducted studies separately, but in a spirit of trust and co-operation, on the subject referred to them. Unesco has prepared a detailed feasibility study on the questions submitted to it, and the Panel has summarized its views in an important and substantial report.

At its twenty-sixth session at the end of 1971, the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the basis of these two documents, adopted resolution 2822, introducing a new element which I can but welcome. By inviting the Director-General of Unesco to nominate five additional experts "in consultation with the Secretary-General and interested agencies and programmes", the General Assembly has in fact

brought about the convergence of two previously parallel sets of activities, so that the Panel, by its very membership, henceforth symbolizes the co-operation between the United Nations and Unesco in this field.

This enlargement of the Panel takes place at a decisive moment. For indeed, the preparatory studies completed by Unesco and yourselves in 1971, together with the valuable contribution made by UNITAR, have resulted not only in a general idea of what an International University should be but also in a definition of its main functions and structure. These now appear acceptable to all, superseding, and in my view representing an improvement on, certain views held previously. What is now contemplated is a network of institutions, linked by a programming unit, whose purpose is research and the training of researchers on questions of outstanding urgency on whose solution the welfare, perhaps even the survival, of the human race depends.

However, notwithstanding their sometimes very detailed nature, it was not possible for studies completed in such a comparatively short time to shed light on the whole of this complicated subject. For this reason the Executive Board of Unesco, under resolution 4.1.3 adopted at its 88th session, while recognizing the value of the studies submitted to it, called attention "to the need for further examination of a number of problems affecting the project, such as:

(a) guarantee of academic freedom of the International University;

(b) the function, status and choice of students, teachers, scholars and university administrators;

(c) the definition of the respective tasks of the institution contemplated and of Unesco in the fields of research and reflection;

(d) methods of co-ordination and co-operation with affiliated institutions;

(e) further consultation with the academic community, and with youth in particular;

(f) sources of finance to guarantee autonomy".

For its part, the Panel pointed out in its last report that there were a number of questions it considered desirable to clarify, in particular, concerning the relationship between the new university and the United Nations system.

Such, Gentlemen, is the important task awaiting you. You are invited to review the results achieved and to continue the study of the questions recommended for further examination by both yourselves and the Executive Board of Unesco. To assist you in this task, the Secretariats of the United Nations and Unesco have spared no effort during the three months which have elapsed since the last session of the General Assembly, in particular by preparing working papers for you which, while having no official status or pretensions to providing you with all the elements required for a decision, may nevertheless help to clarify some of the factual issues which you will be discussing.

In concluding these brief remarks, I shall not conceal from you my hope that your work will mark the end of the preparatory study stage, so that the governing bodies of the two Organizations may be able to take a decision on the principle

involved at their forthcoming meetings. In particular, I think that the report which you will be drawing up at the conclusion of this session should enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to decide whether or not the establishment of an International University is desirable and, if it decides that it is to determine the procedure to be followed.

I am fully confident that the results of your studies and discussions will be commensurate with your professional eminence, and it is in this belief that I offer you my most sincere good wishes for a successful outcome of your deliberations.

ANNEX III

Statement by the Secretary-General to the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University

(Unesco House, Paris, 8 April 1972)

A number of people have asked me whether I attach the same importance to the establishment of an International University as U Thant, my predecessor. My answer is definitely in the affirmative: I attach great importance to this question.

I am very happy to speak at the third and the last scheduled session of the Panel of Experts, which has been entrusted by the United Nations General Assembly to assist the Secretary-General in undertaking studies of the various aspects of the question of an International University, which may be established under the auspices of the United Nations. I am pleased to learn that you have made substantial progress in your deliberations since 5 April and that you will be adopting a report, before the end of the day, containing your findings and suggestions. I am grateful to all of you experts, who are outstanding personalities of the world academic community, national educational administration, and the diplomatic community, for having given your valuable time to an exhaustive consideration of the question of establishing an International University. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Unesco and its Director-General, Mr. René Maheu, for the facilities they have provided for this session of the Panel, as well as for the substantive reports and background studies of high quality they have produced in the last two years.

The close co-operation existing among the agencies concerned in the elucidation of this important subject demonstrates how fruitful a joint endeavour among the various entities in the United Nations system is when it is mobilized for the achievement of a common objective. There is no question that, if brought into existence, the proposed institution will constitute an important intellectual input in the efforts for resolving some of the problems facing the world community and, particularly, the United Nations.

Since the idea of a United Nations university, truly international in character and devoted to the objectives of peace and progress contained in the United Nations Charter, was proposed by U Thant, in September 1969, the proposal has been considered by the United Nations General Assembly, its Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Unesco General Conference and its Executive Board. Since the beginning of last year, six meetings of experts and consultants have been held by the United Nations and Unesco in full co-operation with UNITAR. This session of the Panel of Experts is the culmination of these studies. The Panel's expanded composition, with new members designated by the Unesco Director-General in consultation with the United Nations and other agencies concerned, has permitted the merging of studies, which in the past year were conducted in parallel, though co-ordinated, lines.

During the process of intensive past discussions and studies, some aspects of the initial proposal have undergone significant evolution. They have been modified or elaborated although the essential rationale for the proposal has

remained intact. A broad consensus has emerged that the proposed institution should be a system or a network of a number of units for research and training at an advanced post-graduate level, located in various parts of the world, comprising both existing and to be created institutions, to engage in a problem-oriented study of some of the urgent questions facing humanity as a whole. These research and training units are to be co-ordinated by a programming centre to ensure their truly international approach. Care has been taken not to duplicate existing efforts by universities and other institutions but to reinforce their activities by providing a catalytic element for research, joint discussion, exchange of personnel and information and, particularly, for inquiries based on new methods and techniques.

In the months to come, the legislative organs of the United Nations and Unesco will be asked to consider the question of the establishment of a United Nations university on the basis of a broad consensus reached by experts. The studies you have undertaken and the advice you have given towards the elucidation of various questions connected with the proposal will prove to be of great assistance to the intergovernmental organs in taking their own decision in the matter. Such a decision, if favourable, as all of us hope, will enable us to undertake practical steps for the implementation of the proposal, including efforts to raise necessary funds.

I thank you for all your efforts and wish you every success in your work.

ANNEX IV

REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE PANEL OF EXPERTS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

(5-8 April 1972)

Unesco House, Paris

INTRODUCTION

1. The Panel of Experts, as originally constituted in virtue of General Assembly Resolution 2691 (XXV) met twice in 1971 and issued an interim report, as well as a definitive report which was submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in November as Annex IV to document A/8510. At the same time, the Council and the Assembly had before them the Report and Comments of the Director-General of Unesco (88 EX/6) on the results of the feasibility study concerning the international university as well as the Decision in regard to that study adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco on 18 October 1971. These texts appear as Annexes I and II of the above document, which also includes an Annexe III, recommendations concerning the organization and financing of an international university put forward by UNITAR. The present report supplements the reports referred to above.

2. By Resolution 2822 (XXVI) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his studies in consultation with Unesco and other interested bodies and to submit any additional information to the Council at its 53rd Session; it further authorized him to call on the assistance of the Panel, the membership of which was increased to twenty to allow for the nomination of five additional experts by the Director-General of Unesco, in consultation with the Secretary-General and interested agencies and programmes. In its expanded form and with the membership shown in Annex I, the Panel met at Unesco House, Paris, from 5 to 8 April 1971. The meeting was addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco. The Executive Director of UNITAR and senior officials of Unesco and the United Nations attended throughout, as did representatives of ILO and WHO. Representatives of the United Nations Headquarters "Youth Caucus" and of the International Student Movement for the United Nations also participated as observers.

THE DESIRABILITY OF ESTABLISHING A UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

3. Having carefully re-examined the proposals outlined in its own previous reports and in Unesco's feasibility study as well as in the reports prepared by UNITAR, the Panel reaffirms its unanimous conviction that the establishment of a United Nations University[1] would be highly desirable. Such a university should indeed prove to be of great importance and value to the world community. The Panel is of the opinion that the studies and research already undertaken have identified certain functions which require the creation of a decentralized and fully international university system, the cohesion of which would be ensured by a coordinating centre linked to the United Nations system. These functions are determined, on the one hand, by the existence of great and pressing problems of human survival and human welfare that are before the United Nations and its agencies, the solution of which requires sustained effort and attention as well as the assistance of eminent specialists of various disciplines from the most varied regions - and on the other, by the fact that all countries, particularly the developing ones, have an urgent need to train highly qualified specialists and to enable their scientists and young research workers to break away from their professional isolation and to improve their knowledge under conditions which preclude "brain-drain" and intellectual waste.

4. Consequently, the Panel considers that there are at least two main groups of functions which make the creation of an International University highly desirable:

a) the function of promoting and undertaking research work and the training of highly qualified researchers who will be concerned with problems which demand the cooperation of specialists in several disciplines, a training and research work of a continued nature which would contribute to improving or ensuring the conditions of existence of mankind. This concerns problems such as those of co-existence between differing cultures, tongues and social systems, of peaceful relations between countries and the preservation of peace and security, of economic and social change.and development (particularly the problem of development in non-industrialized countries and regions), of environment and proper use of resources, and of the application of the results of science and technology

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1) In conformity with Paragraph 7 of its last report, the Panel considers that the term "United Nations University" is the appropriate designation for a system or network of research and training institutes to be established under United Nations auspices even though the creation of a traditional type of university is not envisaged. For this reason, the name "United Nations University" is used in this report. The Founding Committee (See paragraph 27) may, however, wish to re-examine the question of designation when it drafts the Charter for the proposed institution.

in the interests of development. It is clear that these problems should be considered by the University primarily in respect of their practical aspect and elements most closely linked, at any given time, to the questions to which the international community must find answers; the university would thus be characterized by the global and transdisciplinary nature of its approach.

b) to assure the contact of scientists from countries at different stages of development, to permit all concerned to study the existing problems of certain disciplines and to generally enrich their knowledge. The University should certainly concern itself in this direction as well, profiting from the experience and success of the International Centre of Theoretical Physics of Trieste in the field of pure science.

5. In addition to these two primary functions, which are complementary, the University would stimulate the efforts of the universities and other institutions of higher learning of the entire world towards the realisation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It would gradually constitute a line of contact between scientists and universities of the world, it would allow for a better coordination of research within the United Nations system itself; it would constitute a place of experiment and a model for innovative methods and more open and flexible structures for higher education and for the training of researchers; it would gradually become a world-wide source of documentation and information on international problems.

6. The Panel considers that, in all these areas, and in particular those described under points (a) and (b) of paragraph 4 above, a decentralized University, but one composed of coordinated units created under the auspices of the United Nations, would fill a serious gap.

ORGANIZATION

7. While the proposed United Nations University offers great possibilities of expansion, it must inevitably begin modestly, developing a network of research and training centres, existing and to be established. It could originally comprise the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and probably several other existing institutes and centres of the United Nations system. A structure should gradually emerge which will be sufficiently flexible and dynamic in terms not only of confronting the present but also of anticipating and adapting itself to the future.

8. The core of the network of institutions forming the University, directly under the Rector of the University, would be its Centre for Programming and Coordination. The network itself would comprise, in addition to existing bodies, others that would be developed, in accordance with needs and as funds become available, taking into account academic and geographical criteria and the necessity for mutual coherence. The research centres would be linked among themselves and to the Programming Centre in such a way as to permit effective coordination and interaction, as well as to foster initiative, creativity and innovation.

9. The functions of the Programming and Coordinating Centre would include:

(a) Co-ordination among the component units of the United Nations University system;

(b) The programming of subjects of research and areas of training for the system;

(c) Maintaining contact with eminent academic personalities for advice and guidance on programmes;

(d) Organizing lectures, seminars and discussions and promotion of exchanges of personnel on the above subjects;

(e) Dissemination of information among the affiliated institutions including information regarding expertise available in various parts of the world on these subjects;

(f) Assisting the Rector, servicing the governing body and reporting to the legislative organs;

(g) Assisting in the raising of funds for the units in the network;

(h) Performing such other functions the governing organ may determine.

10. The University should assume and maintain the character of an academic and scientific institution, integrated in the world academic community, and not that of an intergovernmental organization. It would not engage in undergraduate study but would concentrate on research and training at the post-graduate level.

11. Without prejudging the detailed structure that the governing organs of the United Nations University will assume, the Panel considers that the University's links with the United Nations and the specialized agencies most closely concerned, particularly Unesco, must find expression in the composition of the governing organs. At the same

time, it feels strongly that these organs should be composed of personalities whose intellectual and moral stature are such as to give the University the leadership and dynamism indispensable for its future development. The organs should include representatives of the young scholars and members of the University. Due regard should also be paid in the composition of the governing organs to the world-wide character of the University which must help meet the needs, and require the active collaboration and fair representation, of the various geographical and cultural regions.

12. As brought out so clearly in the previous studies and in its own reports, the Panel reaffirms that the University would differ substantially from the United Nations and its agencies in that it would not be an intergovernmental organization, but an academic institution responding to its own governing organ made up of representatives of the academic world and of participants in the University. While participants in the University would normally do research and publish the results in their own name, staff members of intergovernmental organizations generally act in the name of the organization and not in their individual academic capacity. Finally, although research and training activities are encouraged by some intergovernmental organizations, most do not have these functions as their primary responsibility. The University, on the other hand will not be subject to the political constraints of intergovernmental organizations, but will carry out its research and training functions within the general guidelines established by its governing organ. Accordingly, the Panel feels that the University would not duplicate, but rather would complement the work of the United Nations and its various agencies and render a major service to the United Nations family by adding a new dimension of global research to its activity.

13. The Panel recognises that the units undertaking research and training in the United Nations system fulfil many of the criteria of academic institutions, even if the scope of activity of some of them has been limited to specific areas. In this context, the Panel considers that UNITAR should become a research and training centre at the core of the University and thus continue its specialized activity as an integral part of the University. The existing units may retain their separate statutes, budgets, staffs and programmes and continue to report to their respective governing bodies. Obligations incurred through affiliation with the University both by the University to the unit and the unit to the University, would be the subject of negotiation between the respective governing bodies.

14. The Panel considers it important to underline and maintain at all times the academic character of the work of members of the University, who should not be considered as international civil servants. Their legal status would, however, be assimilated to that of international experts, under the relevant international conventions. In principle and in most cases, the employment of scientific participants will be of limited tenure so as to avoid

some of the dangers of "brain-drain" and in order not to estrange them from their countries and civilisations. The rules governing their association with the University will have to depend on the stage attained by them in the development of their academic careers, and would have to be fixed in the University Charter. The Panel however feels that all efforts should be made to ensure a reasonable degree of mobility of the participants and to aim at a coherent and integrated academic community.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

15. Assuming that the system will be created on a decentralized model with a Programming and Coordinating Centre and various units for advanced research and training - both existing and to be created - and assuming that this network will be developed stage by stage, the capital cost of the Centre, excluding the cost of the land, has been estimated at approximately $900,000 and the recurrent cost as approximately $\$\frac{1}{2}$ million.(1) The cost of a research and training unit would depend on its scope as well as on the subject to be dealt with; it can be approximatively stated that the cost of an average unit would be of about the same magnitude as the cost of the Centre itself.

16. The Panel feels that it is not realistic to expect that the project could be even partly financed in the near future from the regular budget of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies. However, some assistance by the United Nations and/or by its agencies would be desirable in order to mark the international character of the University. Little doubt can be entertained that the bulk of the budget of the University system would have to come from voluntary contributions. Possible sources of such voluntary financing are:

(a) Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies;
(b) Intergovernmental organizations, including the specialized agencies and programmes;
(c) Nongovernmental organizations, including foundations and universities, and individuals.

17. As far as capital costs, or the costs of the land and building are concerned, it is to be assumed that the host Government or Governments will absorb this cost or supply the facilities. This does not, however, preclude the possibility that, in the case of research and training units to be established in developing countries, Governments who are not hosts of the unit as well as intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, may be willing to contribute towards the cost of some of the physical facilities.

18. The Panel considers it of great importance to secure a stable financial basis for annual recurring costs of the different research and training units of the University. In this regard the desirability of

(1) These calculations are coherent with the methods of budgetary prevision as exposed in the Unesco Feasibility Study (ED/WS/257) of 1 September 1971, pages 61 to 82 of the English version.

having an endowment fund has been mentioned. The principle of financing will have to be different as between the developed countries and the developing countries. In the former, the host countries can be expected to absorb a minimum of 50 per cent of the recurring costs. In the case of developing countries, the share of the host countries might be substantially reduced, the balance to be absorbed by the developed countries, the United Nations system and nongovernmental contributions. A special trust fund may be established by the university for receiving these contributions; the possibility of an at least partial financing of some of the local units through the Programming and Coordinating Centre may have to be envisaged.

19. A significant portion of the outlays should be envisaged for the purpose of financing ad hoc activities and exchanges among scholars from as many countries as possible in order to promote research of major world-wide concern. Some Governments as well as intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations would wish to contribute towards certain specific projects of research or training which concern them particularly within the framework of the programme guidelines determined by the governing organ of the United Nations University system. The governing organ should however ensure that free academic research and training will not be impaired by sources of finance. It is hoped also that IBRD and UNDP funds may be available to support certain research and training activities of the University.

20. Aside from the Programming and Coordinating Centre and the component units of the University system as such, there is the question of financing some of the activities of affiliated units (universities, research institutes or parts thereof). While affiliated institutes are expected to preserve their essential administrative and financial autonomy, they would wish to establish, by mutual agreement, cooperation with the University system on specific subject matters. Some financing from the University system may be required for such specific functional cooperation.

21. The Panel has been given a preliminary indication of the response of Governments to appeals for financial support for the United Nations University. It has noted that several Governments have offered to host some units of the proposed University system in their respective countries or have offered some facilities. These efforts include readiness to absorb the full capital cost and in certain instances a substantial portion of the recurring cost as well. The Panel realizes, however, that until the General Assembly authorizes the creation of the University, it is difficult to follow up on these offers or otherwise to organize a systematic fund-raising campaign and stimulate interest in the nongovernmental sectors. The Panel is confident that more funds will be forthcoming as the initial units come into being and show their value to the international community in general and to the academic community in particular. The solution of the financial aspect of the University system will therefore depend significantly on the quality of its leadership, the relevance of its programme and the performance and accomplishments of its academic and other personnel.

22. On the basis of some tentative soundings, sufficient potential interest in the establishment of the United Nations University system has manifested itself among a number of Governments, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, universities and individuals to enable early launching of the Programming and Coordinating Centre and the inclusion within the University of some existing institutes of the United Nations system. The creation of several new research and training centres, as well as the affiliation of some national university centres and institutes, should be possible within a not distant future.

THE GUARANTEE OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

23. The Panel examined the operational methods and principles of the University and in particular the independence and academic freedom of its members. The Panel is unanimous in considering that the University should be devoted exclusively to the study of problems that figure in its programme and to the training of research workers. Consequently, it should not be subjected to any political pressure or any other influence which would entail a deviation from scientific research undertaken in an objective spirit.

24. The Panel has strongly emphasized the fact that the academic freedom of the University's members - in particular their right to choose freely their fields of research and to communicate as freely the unabridged results of their work - is the basic condition for the success of the undertaking.

25. The Panel is aware of the fact that academic freedom also entails responsibility: In the case of the University, the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter will obviously determine the fields of research to be undertaken as well as the general spirit in which research is conducted. However, within these broad limits, it will be necessary to guarantee complete academic freedom. The Panel considers that these guarantees will be reflected in the provisions relating to the structure of the University and its links with the United Nations; on the other hand, it seems clear that this freedom will be respected and all the more complete if the prestige and moral authority of the University become evident.

26. On the whole, academic freedom within the United Nations University will largely depend on the wisdom and care with which the work of the University and of each of its units is conducted and also on the determination of each of the University's individual members to preserve such freedom. In the case of the United Nations University the combined effect of judicious regulations in the Charter, of the high moral and intellectual prestige of the institution itself, as well as of the concern of its members to preserve their liberty of thought and expression, will constitute in the mind of the Panel sufficient guarantees for academic freedom.

STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

27. Should the General Assembly of the United Nations decide that it is both desirable and feasible to establish the United Nations University system, it may wish to authorize the Secretary-General and the Director-General of Unesco, in cooperation with UNITAR and other United Nations agencies and programmes concerned, to establish a Founding (preparatory) Committee. This Committee might be composed of a small number of experts drawn from the academic world, including outstanding young scholars, designated by the Secretary-General and the Director-General in consultation with other agencies concerned. Representatives of the United Nations agencies of major interest in the Committee's work, including FAO, ILO and WHO, should be invited to participate fully and regularly. The Committee will have the specific charge of preparing a draft Charter of the system which should be submitted for approval to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of Unesco. It is desirable that, following the rules contained in the Charter, the Rector and the governing organ should be appointed as soon as possible. Their immediate tasks would include negotiation of necessary arrangements for the participation of existing United Nations institutes, the establishment of the initial programme and consultations with potential sources of support.

28. Concurrently, the General Assembly may wish to invite the Secretary-General and the Director-General of Unesco to use every endeavour to encourage contributions from governments, intergovernmental, nongovernmental and other entities.

ANNEX IV

APPENDIX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(Third Session of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of the International University)

5-8 April 1972

PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. Isao Amagi
Former Vice-Minister of Education
Tokyo (Japan)

Sir W. Mansfield Cooper
Former Vice-Chancellor
University of Manchester (United Kingdom)

Mr. Andrew W. Cordier
Dean
Graduate School of International Affairs
Columbia University
New York (United States)

ø Mr. Mohammed H. El-Zayyat
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Egypt)
(was represented by Ambassador Dr. Abdallah El Erian, Egyptian Embassy, Paris)

ø Mr. Gy Eorsi
Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Professor of Civil Law at the University of Budapest
(Hungary)

Mr. Jacques Freymond
Director
Graduate Institute of International Studies
Geneva (Switzerland)

ø Absent during the whole of the Third Session

Mr. R. Gaudry
Professor of Chemistry
Rector of the University of Montreal (Canada)

Mr. F.J. Macias
Director
Colegio Mayor Universitario (Argentina)

(in replacement of Mr. E. Hardoy, Former Under-Secretary for University Co-ordination, Ministry of Education, Buenos Aires, Argentina)

ϕ Mr. Felipe Herrera
Professor of Political Economy
University of Chile
Santiago (Chile)

Mr. Abdul Razzak Kaddoura
Professor of Physics
Member of Unesco's International Commission on the Development of Education (Syria)

Mr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo
Professor of History
Secretary-General of the African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (Upper Volta)

Mr. P. Lopez
President of the University of the Philippines
Quezon City (Philippines)

Mr. Davidson S.H.W. Nicol
High Commissioner to the United Kingdom
(Sierra Leone)

Mr. G. Parthasarathi
Vice-Chancellor
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi (India)

ϕ Mr. V. Sahini
Vice-President
University of Bucarest
(Romania)

Mr. Abdus Salam
Director
International Centre for Theoretical Physics
Trieste (Italy)

ϕ Absent during the whole of the Third Session

Mr. Jean Sirinelli
Former Director-General of Higher Education
Ministry of National Education
(France)

ϕ Mr. Seydou Madani Sy
Dean of the Faculty of Law and Economics
University of Dakar
(Senegal)

ϕ Rev. Benjamin Nuñez
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Professor of Sociology
University of Costa Rica
(Costa Rica)

Mr. S. Verosta
Professor of International Law, Jurisprudence and International Relations
University of Vienna
(Austria)

CONSULTANT :

Professor Sol Sinclair
Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg
(Canada)

OBSERVERS :
OBSERVATEURS :

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Chief S.O. Adebo,
Executive Director

Mr. H. Samper
Représentant en Europe

World Health Organization (WHO)

Dr. T. Fülöp
Chief Medical Officer for Postgraduate Education

ϕ Absent during the whole of the Third Session

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. G. Larrue
Directeur en France

International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)

Miss M.K. Garvey
New York Headquarters Youth Caucus

Miss. E. Newmark
New York Headquarters Youth Caucus

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT :

Mr. Martin Hill, Special Consultant

Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Secretary of the Panel of Experts

UNESCO SECRETARIAT :

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Assistant Director-General for Education

Mr. S. Spaulding
Director
Department of School and Higher Education

Mr. J. Herman
Director
Division of Higher Education

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

EX

Eighty-ninth Session

89 EX/24
Part I Add.
PARIS, 27 June 1972

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS COMMISSION

ADDENDUM

The Commission, having considered Part II of documents 17 C/5 and 17 C/4, decided to recommend that the Executive Board should adopt the draft resolutions set out below. As a rule a separate vote was taken by the Commission concerning each part of these draft resolutions, since they each correspond to a given discussion unit of the General Conference.

A. EDUCATION

The Executive Board,

Having examined Chapter I (Part II) of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 and of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974,

I

1. Approves the aims and general lines of orientation of the programme, the right to education and the renewal of education, as corresponding to the essential concerns of Member States, and stresses the necessity of realistically taking into account the great variety of situations in the different countries in implementing the concept of life-long education and the renewal of education systems;

2. Recommends that operational activities carried out by Unesco in the field of education include a component of action-oriented research with a view to innovation;

3. Records its agreement with the new structure of the programme designed to give effect to the recommendations of the sixteenth session of the General Conference;

4. Recommends the approval by the General Conference of the functional grouping of the sector in three departments;

5. Suggests that efforts be intensified in order to develop intersectoral co-operation, both in respect of intersectoral programmes and of co-ordination of activities, where needed;

6. Recommends the continuation of efforts to ensure rational co-ordination of the activities of Headquarters with those of IBE, the International Institute for Educational Planning and the Unesco Institute for Education in Hamburg;

7. Recommends that the General Conference adopt the measures proposed to strengthen the functioning of the Regional Offices for Education, and to establish a Regional Office for Education in the Arab States at Beirut and an Asian Centre of Educational Innovation for Development, as part of the Regional Office for Education in Asia.

II

Sections 1.11, 1.12 and 1.13 (Educational policy, planning and financing)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of the proposed resolutions 1.11, 1.121, 1.122 and 1.13 (document 17 C/5), and recommends them to the favourable consideration of the General Conference;

2. Recommends that greater attention be given in future to studies, research and training activities in connexion with the management and administration of educational systems, and to assistance to Member States in these matters and with regard to more rational use of their own resources and of resources derived from external aid;

3. Recommends that the General Conference assure itself that Regional Education Offices can provide appropriate technical support for school building activities after Unesco's financial assistance to Regional School Building Centres has been discontinued, in the light of the future programmes of those centres and expresses the hope that Member States will assure adequate support to these centres;

4. Recommends that the General Conference assure itself that the objectives of the Regional School Building Centres can be supported through the Regional Offices after Unesco's financial assistance has been discontinued.

III

Section 1.14 (Equality of access to education)

1. Recommends resolution 1.141 (document 17 C/5) to the favourable consideration of the General Conference with the addition of the following paragraph:

"(c) to seek extra-budgetary resources with a view to developing practical measures to facilitate access to education by migrant workers and their children.";

2. Recommends that the General Conference give favourable consideration to resolution 1.142 (document 17 C/5) with the following addition to existing paragraph (a):

"and by giving assistance to Member States for the education of migrant workers and their children.".

IV

Sections 1.21, 1.22 and 1.23 (Curricula, structures and methods)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 1.21, 1.22 and 1.23 (document 17 C/5) and recommends them to the favourable consideration of the General Conference;

2. Welcomes the transfer of pre-university science and technology education to the Education Sector, it being understood that close co-operation will be ensured between the Education and Science Sectors;

3. Recommends close co-operation between the sections concerned with curricula and methods to provide the necessary interrelationship between these two aspects of education;

4. Recommends the extension of the programme of education for international understanding and peace in school and out-of-school activities;

5. Stresses the necessity of elaborating a coherent programme of vocational and technical education which is indispensable to the enjoyment of the right to education;

6. Recommends that the project on the teaching of languages be expanded with a twofold emphasis on the teaching of the mother tongue as a vehicle of learning and on the teaching of foreign languages as a means of international understanding.

V

Sections 1.24, 1.25 and 1.26 (Adult education; Literacy; Education for rural development)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 1.24, 1.25 and 1.26 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Suggests that the Organization's adult education activities be intensified as regards both volume and quality;

3. Draws attention to the desirability of reinforcing practical post-literacy activities, in particular those related to vocational training;

4. Considers that the transfer of the Division of Agricultural Education and Science to the Education Sector and its conversion into a Division for Education for Rural Development is desirable and recommends its acceptance by the General Conference.

VI

Section 1.31 (Training of educational personnel)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 1.31 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration;

2. Commends the policy and assistance favouring the establishment and the expansion of teacher-educator training institutions.

VII

Sections 1.32 and 1.33 (Higher education and training abroad)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 1.32 and 1.33 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the expansion of the programme in higher education;

3. Recommends that greater attention be devoted not only to the co-ordination of within-country training activities with programmes of training abroad, but also to the part to be assigned to training activities in the Organization's various programmes.

VIII

Chapter 1A (International Bureau of Education)

1. Recommends to the General Conference that favourable attention be given to resolution 1.5 (document 17 C/5) and draws the attention of the IBE Council to the suggestions formulated during the 89th session of the Executive Board;

2. Approves the general lines of emphasis and the contents of the draft programme and budget proposed for the International Bureau of Education.

IX

Sub-Chapter 0.2 of document 17 C/4 and Section 1.42 of document 17 C/5 (Youth)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 1.42 (document 17 C/5) which it recommends favourably to the General Conference;

2. Recommends that the General Conference consider the postponement of the international youth conference planned for the end of 1973, in view of the desirability of carrying out extensive preparatory consultations beforehand at the national, sub-regional and regional levels; should such postponement be considered advisable by the General Conference, resolution 1.42 in document 17 C/5, and the corresponding work plan (paragraph 1489), should be amended accordingly, and the sums provided under this head for 1973-1974 should be used to finance the preparatory work.

X

Sub-chapter 0.5 of document 17 C/4 and Sections 1.22 (g), 3.23 (v) and 4.13 (b) of document 17 C/5 (Prevention of drug abuse)

1. In view of the importance and the urgency of the prevention of drug abuse,

2. Considers it desirable that the General Conference hold a broad discussion on the intersectoral project for the prevention of drug abuse and invite the Director-General to seek sufficient extra-budgetary financial support to speed up and expand the activities contemplated to this end.

Note: Parts I, II, IV, VI, VII, IX and X of this draft resolution were adopted unanimously by the Commission.
Part III: adopted with 28 votes for, none against and 1 abstention.
Part V: adopted with 26 votes for, none against and 1 abstention.
Part VIII: adopted with 27 votes for, none against and 1 abstention.
The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously by the Commission.

B. NATURAL SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO DEVELOPMENT

The Executive Board,

Having examined Chapter 2 (Part II) of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 and of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974,

I

1. Approves the general orientation of the programme and its concentration on five major programmes;

2. Approves the basic reorientation of the sector, with the merger of scientific research and higher education;

3. Commends the undertaking of a long-term programme on the relationship of science to the development of society, and the public understanding of science;

4. Approves the efforts towards a gradual decentralization of the activities of the Organization and hence the strengthening of the Field Sciences Offices, by augmenting their staffs and increasing their operational means.

II

Sections 2.11 and 2.12 (Science in the 1970s: the human implications of scientific advance; science policy, programming and financing)

1. Recommends that the General Conference give favourable consideration to resolutions 2.11 and 2.12 (document 17 C/5);

2. Commends the proposal to convene, in 1973, a Conference of Ministers of African Member States for the application of science and technology to development (CASTAFRICA), and calls special attention to the need for its careful preparation;

3. Notes with satisfaction the response of the science policy programme to be carried on in 1973, oriented towards meeting the new and growing institutional needs of the developing countries in the field of science and technology;

4. Agrees in general with the main principles underlying the development and co-ordination of work on science policy, programming and financing;

5. Draws the attention of the General Conference to the potential importance of activities for the promotion of the financing of research and development as outlined in document 17 C/4, paragraph 2051;

6. Suggests that the work plan for Section 2.11 may need some discussion in order to define in greater detail the subject areas of the studies and conference proposed and to ascertain the usefulness and feasibility of the proposed lecture series (17 C/5, paragraph 2026).

III

Section 2.13 (Scientific and technical information)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 2.13 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration;

2. Suggests through discussion by the General Conference of the many implications and foreseeable achievements of the UNISIST programme, which it considers as being a most promising one, and a good example of a task which Unesco together with the world scientific community can best perform at the international level.

IV

Sections 2.21 and 2.22 (Scientific research and higher education; Technological research and higher education)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 2.21 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration;

2. Proposes that the General Conference adopt draft resolution 2.22 of document 17 C/5 with the addition of the underlined words to paragraph (a):

   (i) by fostering international co-operation in selected breakthrough fields which will permit the development of less polluting or pollution-free sources of energy, an increase in production through better materials, the improvement of communication systems;

3. Welcomes the prospect of putting added emphasis on this part of the programme in the second and third biennia of the Medium-Term Plan, considering its importance in meeting the urgent needs of developing countries for qualified scientific and technological personnel.

V

Section 2.31 (Ecology and the earth sciences)

1. Commends in general the programme and work plan put forward in section 2.31 (document 17 C/5);

2. Recommends favourable consideration of resolutions 2.311, 2.312 and 2.314 (document 17 C/5) by the General Conference;

3. Recommends that the General Conference examine the text of proposed resolution 2.313 (document 17 C/5), in the light of the report which the Director-General will submit to it on the Intergovernmental Conference for the preparation of an International Geological Correlation Programme (document 17 C/66);

4. Recommends in particular that the underlined words be added to operative paragraph 5 of this resolution 2.313:

> "Authorizes the Director-General to appoint the members of the Board jointly with the President of the International Union of Geological Sciences on the basis of their scientific competence in accordance with an equitable geographical distribution.";

5. Recommends that the General Conference examine the relevant resolutions in document 17 C/5 in the light of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, June 1972) and of the action likely to be taken on these recommendations by the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies.

VI

Section 2.32 (Hydrology)

1. States its satisfaction with the results so far obtained by the International Hydrological Decade (IHD);

2. Recommends to the favourable consideration of the General Conference resolutions 2.321, 2.322, 2.324 and 2.325 (document 17 C/5);

3. Recommends to the General Conference to give favourable consideration to resolution 2.323 (document 17 C/5) point 6 (a) of the latter being amended, as proposed by the Director-General, to read as follows:

> "To convene in 1974 jointly with the WMO and in collaboration with other interested organizations of the United Nations system an international conference, in order to review the main results of the International

Hydrological Decade and taking account of a WMO draft plan for operational hydrology, to outline and submit it to the General Conference at its eighteenth session a plan for the International Hydrological Programme for the period 1975-1980.";

4. Calls the attention of the General Conference to the need for timely publication and dissemination of the main scientific and practical results of the International Hydrological Decade;

5. Recommends correcting paragraph 2171 of document 17 C/4 in order to bring it into accordance with point 5 of resolution 2.323, paragraph 2326 of document 17 C/5.

VII

Section 2.33 (Oceanography)

1. Agrees with the broad lires of resolutions 2.331 and 2.332 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Draws the attention of the General Conference, however, to the need to examine the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, as they may affect the status and responsibilities of the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC), and to examine the comments of the Executive Council of the IOC on these recommendations, as well as those of the Executive Board and of the Director-General;

3. Suggests further that the General Conference give special attention to the development of the programme to establish an Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS/SMISO) and to the programme of international expeditions coordinated by IOC.

VIII

Sub-Chapter 0.3 of document 17 C/4 and the corresponding sections of document 17 C/5 (Man and the Environment)

Approves the intersectoral programme on "Man and the Environment" while emphasizing that adequate implementation calls for close co-operation between the sectors responsible for Natural Sciences and Social Sciences.

Note: Parts I, III, IV, V, VI and VIII were adopted unanimously by the Commission.
Part II: adopted with 22 votes for, none against and 1 abstention.
Part VII: adopted with 21 votes for, none against and 3 abstentions.
The draft resolution as a whole was approved unanimously.

C. SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

The Executive Board,

Having examined Chapter 3 (Part II) of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 and of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974,

I

1. Approves the general objectives and orientations of the programme as defined in the introduction to Chapter 3 of document 17 C/4, which appear to be in conformity with the essential preoccupations and needs of the Member States and of the international intellectual community;

2. Takes note of the structure of the programme, the content of which corresponds to a considerable extent to the recommendations of the sixteenth session of the General Conference;

3. Hopes that the effort to renew the programme will be continued, bearing in mind the need for further strengthening of the social sciences programme and to achieve effective collaboration with programmes of the other sectors of the Secretariat;

4. Also stresses the important co-ordinating rôle to be played by the sector in the implementation of intersectoral programmes relating to human rights and peace;

5. Recommends that the General Conference, at its seventeenth session, approve the proposals relating to the structure, orientations and objectives of the Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture Sector.

II

Section 3.1 (Philosophy and interdisciplinary co-operation)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 3.11 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration;

2. Hopes that great care will be taken in the preparation of the Forum on peace;

3. Views with favour the establishment of the International Centre for the Humanities and Development at Byblos (Lebanon).

III

Sections 3.21, 3.22 and 3.23 (Development of the social sciences; Methods for the application of the social sciences; Problem-oriented social science research and teaching)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 3.21, 3.22 and 3.23 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration.

2. Also draws the attention of the General Conference to the usefulness of regionally-oriented social science centres to strengthen the Organization's activities in this field;

3. Welcomes the project to include the social sciences in the World Science Information System (UNISIST);

4. Expresses the hope that the international law programme be strengthened;

5. Expresses the wish that the contribution of the social sciences should not be limited to the development of methods for the application of social science research and involvement in intersectoral problem-oriented research (para. 3050, document 17 C/4).

IV

Sections 3.31 and 3.32 (Cultural studies; Cultural development)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 3.31 and 3.32 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Stresses again that Unesco's action in the sphere of cultural development will only be effective if Member States establish the structures necessary for cultural conservation by devoting the necessary resources thereto;

3. Invites Member States to give cultural activities an important place in their national education programmes;

4. Recommends that care should be taken in the future to ensure that the programme for cultural development is concentrated and coherent, and does not duplicate work being undertaken elsewhere;

5. Considering the musical events of different continents and schools - events which should take place successively in the different continents - to be important aspects of the cultural expression of mankind, serving as links between peoples,

6. Invites the Director-General to take the necessary measures with a view to Unesco's participation, through the International Music Council and the Swiss National Commission for Unesco, in the organization of the First World Music Week (Lausanne, Geneva, Montreux, 8-16 September 1973).

V

Sections 3.41 and 3.42 (Standards, exchanges of information, training and research and the development of museums; Development of sites and monuments)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 3.41 and 3.42 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration.

VI

Sub-Chapter 0.1 of document 17 C/4 and corresponding sections of document 17 C/5 (Human rights and peace)

1. Takes note of the rôle to be undertaken by the Social Sciences, Humanities and Culture Sector with regard to co-ordination of the Organization's activities to promote human rights and peace;

2. Recommends that the General Conference approve the projects having a direct or indirect bearing on these problems of world-wide importance;

3. Expresses the wish that the implementation of the various projects concerning human rights and peace in all their different aspects should receive particular attention, both at the level of the Organization and in respect of co-operation with the non-governmental organizations;

4. Also expresses the wish that Unesco's programme should be used to implement resolutions 8 and 9 adopted by the General Conference at its sixteenth session, i.e. to strengthen peace based on respect for human rights and social justice.

VII

Sub-Chapter 0.4 of document 17 C/4 and corresponding sections of document 17 C/5 (Population)

Draws the attention of the General Conference to the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to problems of population.

Note: Parts I, III, IV, V, VI, VII were adopted unanimously by the Commission. Part II, adopted with 24 votes in favour, none against and 2 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

D. COMMUNICATION

The Executive Board,

Having examined Chapter 4 (Part II) of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 and of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974,

I

1. Approves the general orientation and objectives of the programme foreseen for the Communication Sector;

2. Stresses the rôle that the communication media are called upon to play in the attainment of Unesco's goals in regard to peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights, combating racialism, the improvement of the quality of life and the effective participation of the individual in the development of his society;

3. Asserts the need to take into consideration the cultural and ethical content of information;

4. Emphasizes the necessity of Unesco's assisting Member States which so request in the framing of national policies in regard to the communication media;

5. Approves the decentralization of assistance in the matter of communication by the opening of regional offices to assist the developing countries gradually to establish their own communication systems and infrastructures, and to secure better balanced exchanges of information;

6. Affirms that there can be no development without communication and that communication must be an integral element in all development programmes;

7. Emphasizes the need to employ the mass communication media in areas such as the combating of illiteracy, life-long education, the development of rural areas, prevention of drug abuse, etc.

8. Commends the principle of including an information component in all projects so as to make the Organization's activities better known and to step up the dissemination of the results obtained in all sectors;

9. Takes note of the restructuring within the Communication Sector;

10. Notes with satisfaction the emphasis laid on planning and research, as meeting an essential need of Member States.

II

Section 4.1 (Free flow of information and development of communication)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 4.11, 4.12 and 4.13 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Recommends further that the General Conference, in its consideration of the report on International Book Year, give particular attention to the need to provide in Unesco's programme adequate follow-up to the vast impetus given in 1972 to the promotion of books;

3. Takes note with satisfaction, as a priority concern for Unesco, of the new programme for the establishment, in collaboration with the professional organizations of the communication sphere, of professional codes designed to promote, among the owners or users of communication media, the sense of responsibility which must accompany the exercise of the right of freedom of information;

4. Reaffirm the importance attached to the space communication programme as a means of promoting the free flow of information, greater cultural exchange and international understanding;

5. Stresses the necessity, for an adequate implementation of this part of the programme, of maintaining close relationships with the specialists of the other sectors of the Secretariat;

6. Further stresses the necessity, particularly in this domain, of laying down the general principles and standards to ensure that these powerful publicity media are not used for purposes in conflict with Unesco's ideals.

III

Section 4.2 (Documentation, libraries and archives)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 4.21, 4.22, 4.23 and 4.24 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Recommends closer co-operation with the other sectors participating in the implementation of the UNISIST project;

3. Recommends also that Unesco continue to assist Member States in the planning, establishment and development of their national and regional information and documentation infrastructures and services, with particular emphasis on training.

IV

Section 4.3 (Public information and promotion of international understanding)

1. Agrees with the broad lines of resolutions 4.31, 4.32, 4.33 4.34 and 4.35 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give them favourable consideration;

2. Approves the projected decentralization of posts as regards the Office of Public Information and expresses the hope that this step will contribute to strengthening Unesco's image in the Member States;

3. Welcomes the proposal to launch a Brazilian edition of the Courier in Portuguese and also the announcement of a Dutch edition.

V

Section 4.4 (Statistics relating to education, science and technology)

Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 4.41 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration.

This draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

E. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND COPYRIGHT

The Executive Board,

Having examined sub-chapter 5.1 (Part II) of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978 and of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974,

1. Approves the lines of emphasis of the programme on international standards and copyright;

2. Recommends to the General Conference favourable consideration of resolution 5.11 (document 17 C/5), on the understanding that the following be added to paragraph (a): "and, with the approval of the Executive Board, to act as depository of such other instruments as are of interest from the point of view of the Organization's objectives";

3. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 5.12 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration.

This draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL COMMISSIONS - PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME - INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES - UNESCOPAS

The Executive Board,

Having examined sub-chapters 5.2 to 5.5 (Part II) of the Draft Programme and Budget for 1973-1974 and of the Draft Medium-Term Outline Plan for 1973-1978,

I

1. Agrees with the general lines of action contained in proposed resolutions 5.20 and 5.21 (document 17 C/5) concerning the co-operation with National Commissions;

2. Recommends to the favourable consideration of the General Conference the resolution 5.20 (document 17 C/5) with the addition under (c) of the two following paragraphs:

   (v) by helping to circulate the appropriate Unesco publications in libraries, schools, universities and cultural centres;

   (vi) by acquainting the universities with Unesco's research projects;

3. Recommends to the favourable consideration of the General Conference resolution 5.21 (document 17 C/5).

Ia

1. Wishes to stress the importance of the Participation programme for the flexibility it introduces in the daily action of the Organization for the benefit of its Member States;

2. Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 5.31 (document 17 C/5) and recommends it to the favourable consideration of the General Conference;

II

1. Reiterates its conviction that the co-operation between Unesco and the international programmes referred to in sub-chapters 5.4 is of the utmost importance in the process of making Unesco's action increasingly fruitful for its Member States;

2. Recommends to the favourable consideration of the General Conference the resolutions 5.41, 5.42, 5.43 and 5.44 (document 17 C/5).

IIa

Agrees with the broad lines of resolution 5.51 (document 17 C/5) and recommends that the General Conference give it favourable consideration.

This draft resolution was adopted unanimously.